



2013-14 Safe Schools Annual Statistical Report

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Purpose, Organization, and Timeline

The purpose of this document is to provide a summary of the state's 2013-14 safe schools data, as required by Kentucky Revised Statute [KRS 158.444](#). The source of data is the state's student information system, Infinite Campus (IC). Terminology in this report is consistent with terminology used in state and federal reporting and data collection (e.g., race/ethnicity, offender, behavior resolution, behavior event, and behavior incident).

This report begins with an overview, starting with student enrollment compared with behavior events reported, followed by disaggregated behavior resolutions and incident categories by race/ethnicity, gender, grade level, and socioeconomic status.

Behavior data is entered into IC by administrators at the school level and is then verified at the school and district levels before submission to the Kentucky Department of Education (KDE). The data reflected in this report has gone through the following verification process:

- **May 2014** – District Safe Schools Coordinators were instructed to begin validation of behavior data by utilizing the Safe Schools Extract tool within IC.
- **June 2014** – District superintendents were required to submit a district verification form to KDE; this indicates that the district data was complete and accurate.
- **July – August 2014** – Districts were instructed to verify aggregate district safety data via the School Report Card Quality Assurance site.
- **July – August 2014** – Districts were instructed to make any necessary behavior data changes in Infinite Campus.
- **October 2014** – School level behavior data was publicly released via the School Report Card within [KDE's Open House](#).

Introduction

The *2013-14 Safe Schools Annual Statistical Report* is produced by the Kentucky Department of Education (KDE) in compliance with [KRS 158.444](#). Districts enter safe schools behavior events into the statewide student information system, Infinite Campus. Any behavior incident resulting in expulsion (with or without services), suspension (In-School or Out-of-School) or Corporal Punishment has been included in this report. In addition, any behavior events involving assault or violence, weapons, alcohol or drugs (including tobacco) or bullying or harassment are included in this report, regardless of resolution.

Beginning with school year 2013-14, schools were to report incidents of In-School Removal in addition to incidents of expulsion, suspension, and Corporal Punishment. Additionally, schools were required to report all behavior events involving assault or violence, bullying or harassment, alcohol, drugs (including tobacco), or weapons, regardless of whether the incident resulted in a reportable resolution. Due to the increase in the types of behavior events required to be reported, there is a corresponding increase in the overall number of behavior events reported. As a result, behavior events resulting in expulsions, Out-of-School Suspension or Corporal Punishment illustrate three years of trend data (school years 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14). However, resolutions of In-School Removal and behavior events involving the categories mentioned above display only two years of trend data (school years 2012-13 and 2013-14) because this data was not required to be reported until school year 2012-13.

The Division of Student Success has provided training and guidance to schools and districts to ensure accuracy and reliability in data collection and reporting. The data standards and the recorded WebEx trainings are available on the [Safe Schools website](#).

For additional information, please contact

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Glossary of Terms

The following terms are used in the *Safe Schools Annual Statistical Report*.

Behavior Event - A behavior event is the detail of the student's offense.

Behavior Incident – A behavior incident is a group of behavior events linked by time and proximity. Events do not have to be related nor do the same participants have to be grouped together in an incident. Therefore, multiple events could be attached to one behavior incident.

Example: A student uses social media during class to bully another student, resulting in a fight. Several separate behavior events (inappropriate use of technology, bullying, assault) are linked together by time and proximity to produce a single behavior incident.

Board Policy Violation – An infraction of school rules that is not a violation of law, but is against school board policy and requires a consequence/resolution.

Discipline Resolution – The consequence a student receives from the school in response to a behavior event. Students may receive multiple resolutions for one event. There are five state behavior resolutions that are reported to KDE annually and become part of the *Safe Schools Annual Statistical Report*:

Expelled with Services (SSP1): The removal of a student from school for disciplinary reasons that results in withdrawal of the student from the school of attendance. Criteria for expulsion are defined and set by the local board of education. Although the student was expelled from the regular classroom setting, arrangements were made for the provision of educational and IEP-related services.

Expelled without Services (SSP2): The removal of a student from school for disciplinary reasons that results in withdrawal of the student from the school of attendance. Criteria for expulsion are defined and set by the local board of education. No arrangements were made for the provision of educational services.

Out-of-School Suspension (SSP3): A student was removed from the regular classroom and barred from school for a specified duration of time.

Corporal Punishment (SSP5): A student was physically punished (e.g., paddling, spanking, or other form of physical punishment).

In-School Removal (INSR): A removal from the student's regular educational setting during instructional time and placement in a program or another setting within the district with the student continuing to receive educational and IEP-related services (i.e., In-School Alternative Placement (ISAP), In-School Suspension (ISS), Safe Room, In-School Detention, Alternative Classroom, or Alternative Education Program within the district).

Individual Education Program (IEP) – The legal document that defines a student's special education program, including the disability under which the student qualifies for Special Education Services.

Infinite Campus (IC) – Kentucky’s state student information system (all student records are maintained in this system).

Law Violation – An infraction of school rules that also violates the law and could result in a call to the police, arrest, or charges filed (if the school chooses to pursue charges).

Socioeconomic Status (SES) – An indicator of a student’s economic status and the student’s assigned lunch code (free lunch, reduced lunch, or paid lunch, based on a self-reported parent application).

Location – An indicator of **where** the behavior incident took place:

- SSL1 Classroom
- SSL2 Bus
- SSL3 Hallway/Stairwell
- SSL4 Cafeteria
- SSL5 Campus Grounds
- SSL6 Off-Campus
- SSL7 Restroom
- SSL8 Gym
- SSL9 Other

Context – An indicator of **when** the behavior incident occurred:

- SS School sponsored event, during school hours
- SN School sponsored event, non-school hours
- NS Non-school sponsored event, school hours
- NN Non-school sponsored event, non-school hours

Grade Level – A standardized list of grade levels used in Infinite Campus for all students:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| K = Kindergarten | 07 = 7 th Grade |
| 01 = Primary 1st | 08 = 8 th Grade |
| 02 = Primary 2nd | 09 = 9 th Grade |
| 03 = Primary 3rd | 10 = 10 th Grade |
| 04 = 4 th Grade | 11 = 11 th Grade |
| 05 = 5 th Grade | 12 = 12 th Grade |
| 06 = 6 th Grade | 14 = <i>Special Education Student participating in Alternate Assessment, who must turn 17 years of age on or before October 1st of the current school year and must have progressed through grade 12 assessments.</i> |

Overall Incident and Student Counts

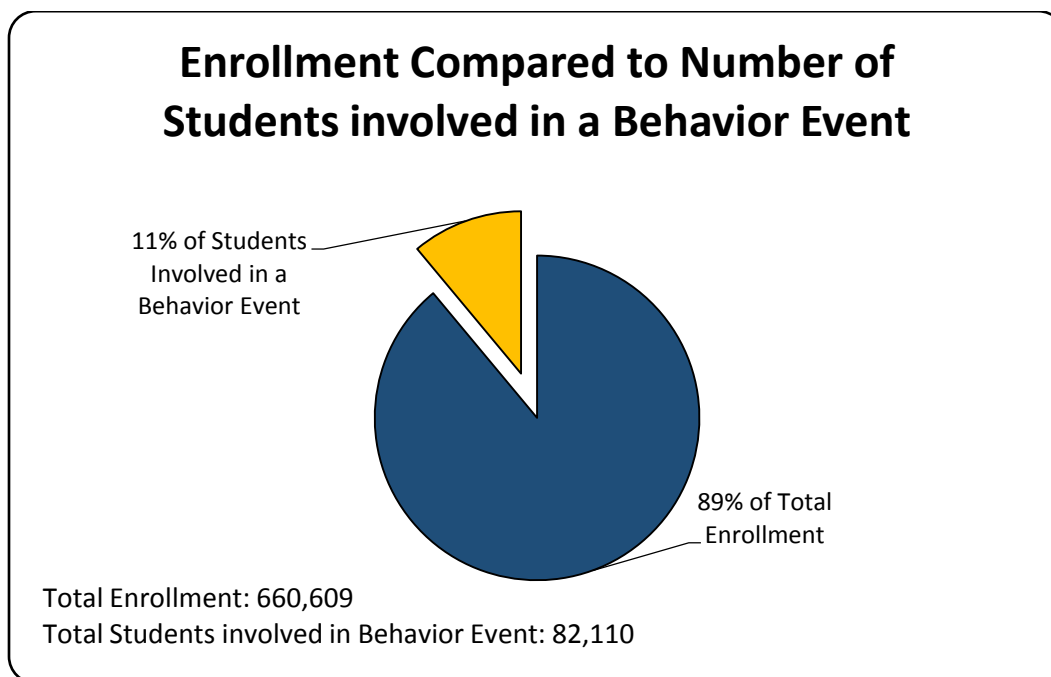
For school year 2013-14, the following state behavior resolutions are included in this report:

- SSP1: Expelled with Services
- SSP2: Expelled without Services
- SSP3: Out-of-School Suspension
- SSP5: Corporal Punishment
- INSR: In-School Removal

For school year 2013-14, behavior events with law or board violations related to the following are included, regardless of resolution type:

- Assault or violence
- Bullying or harassment
- Alcohol
- Drugs (including tobacco)
- Weapons

Chart 1

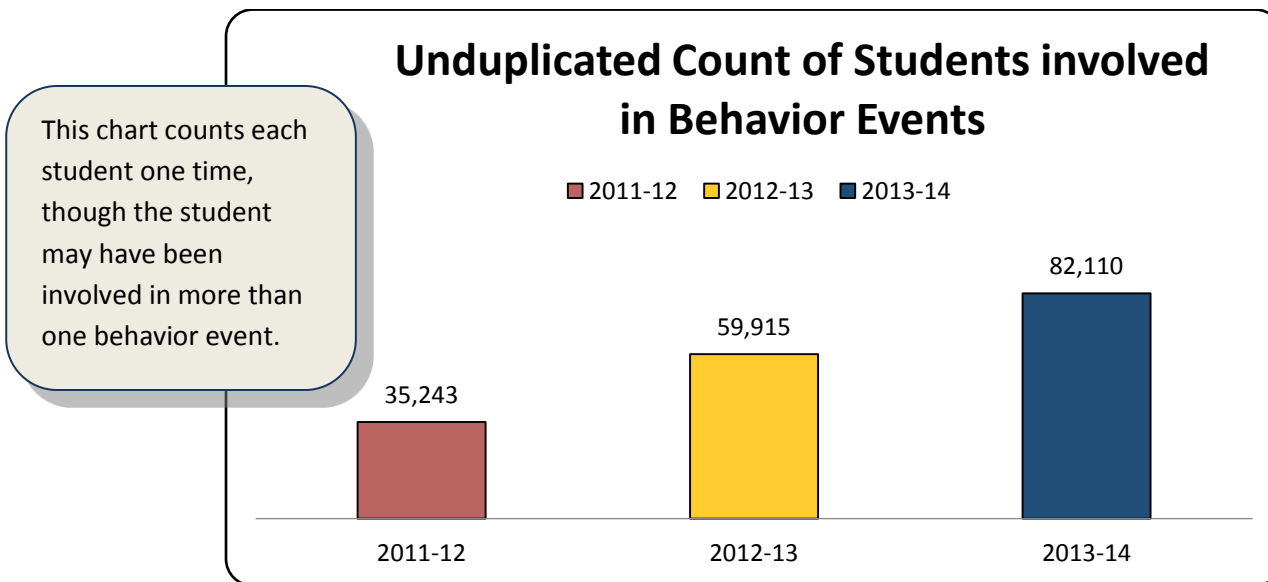


Kentucky's total public school population for school year 2013-14 was 660,609 students, as reported on the 2013-14 Growth Factor. Growth Factor is the annual report submitted to KDE, by districts, that details average daily attendance based on student membership during the first two months of school. Of that total, 82,110 students (11 percent) were involved in a behavior event that included a qualifying law or board violation or state resolution based on the inclusions outlined above. 256,665 behavior events were reported, which indicates that many students were involved in multiple behavior events.

This section illustrates data reported based on the requirements of [KRS 158.444](#).

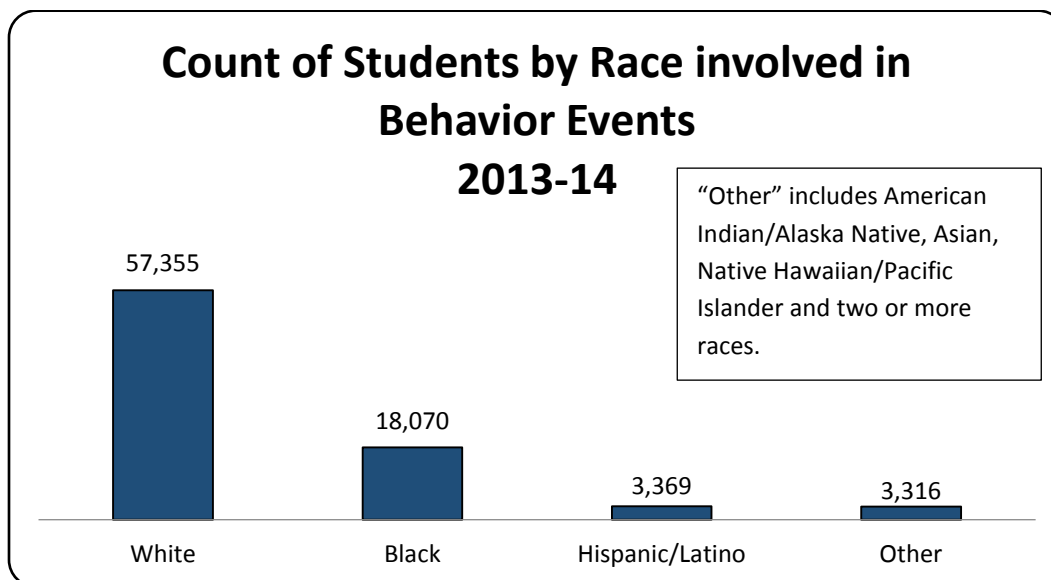
The data charted is for school years 2011-12, 2012-13, and 2013-14.

Chart 2



The increase in the unduplicated count of students may be attributed to the inclusion of In-School Removal, and the fact that events of assault or violence, weapons, drugs, alcohol or tobacco, and bullying or harassment were reported, regardless of resolution, for school year 2012-13.

Chart 3



This chart presents the number of students by race/ethnicity (unduplicated) involved in a behavior incident for school year 2013-14. This chart indicates that, of the students involved in behavior events, 70 percent of students are White, 22 percent of students are Black, 4 percent of students are Hispanic/Latino, and 4 percent are in the other race/ethnicity category.

Instances of Expulsion, Out-of-School Suspension, In-School Suspension, and Corporal Punishment

KRS 158.444, Section (2) (b) 3

Of the 256,665 behavior events reported in school year 2013-14, 244,374 events resulted in a resolution of expulsion (with or without services), suspension (Out-of-School or In-school), or Corporal Punishment.

Chart 4

Discipline Resolutions			
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
In-School Removal	Not Available	88,836	193,248
Expelled with Services	173	175	123
Expelled without Services	31	30	25
Out-of-School Suspension	60,744	55,238	50,155
Corporal Punishment*	1096	955	823

This section details the following resolutions:

SSP1: Expelled with Services
SSP2: Expelled without Services

SSP3: Out-of-School Suspension

SSP5: Corporal Punishment

*INSR: In-School Removal

**2011-12 behavior data did not report resolutions of in-school removal.*

**Note that only 30 of Kentucky's 173 districts have local board policies that allow Corporal Punishment.*

The chart shows that In-School Removal was the most frequently reported discipline resolution for both school years 2012-13 and 2013-14. School year 2013-14 saw an increase of 45 percent of In-School Removals from the prior school year. For the 2013-14 school year, 79 percent of behavior events resulted in an In-School Removal from the student's regular instructional setting; 20 percent of behavior events resulted in an Out-of-School Suspension; and 1 percent of behavior events resulted in an expulsion or Corporal Punishment.

The collection of In-School Removal data was added in school year 2012-13 to capture the number and frequency of which students are removed from their regular educational setting. In-School Removal is a consequence that a school can employ as part of a progressive discipline process and allows the instructional process to continue for the student.

Discipline Resolutions by Gender:

The chart below disaggregates behavior data by discipline resolution and gender per school year.

Chart 5

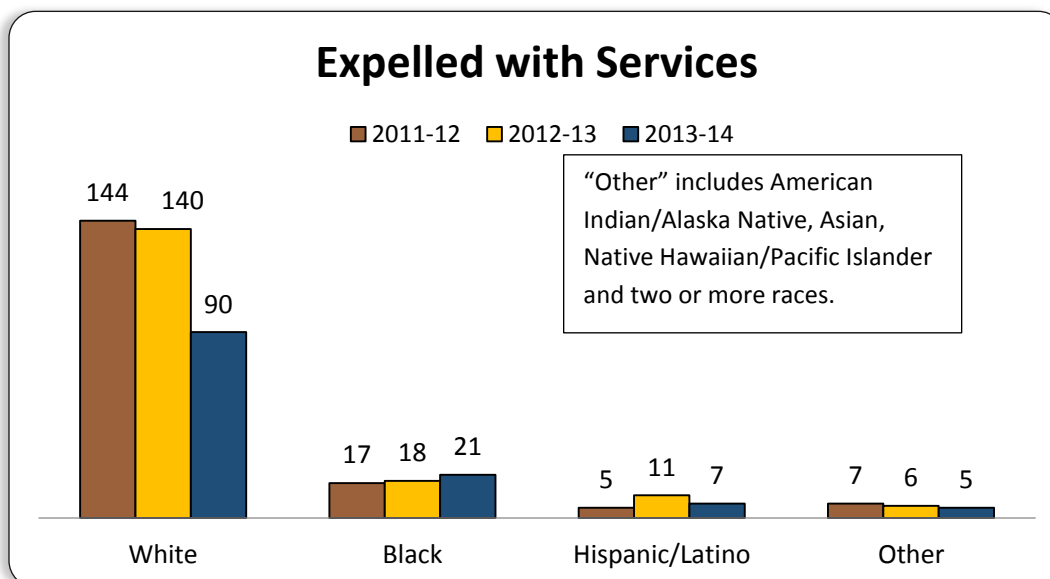
Discipline Resolutions by Gender						
	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
In-School Removal	Not Available*		63,905	24,931	137,474	55,774
Expelled with Services	133	40	152	23	94	29
Expelled without Services	28	3	23	7	16	9
Out-of-School Suspension	44,186	16,558	39,536	15,702	36,217	13,938
Corporal Punishment	963	133	867	88	719	104

The majority of all discipline resolutions involved across all school years male students. For school year 2013-14, 72 percent of all discipline resolutions involved male students.

Discipline Resolutions by Race/Ethnicity:

The chart below disaggregates resolutions of expulsion with services by race/ethnicity, per school year.

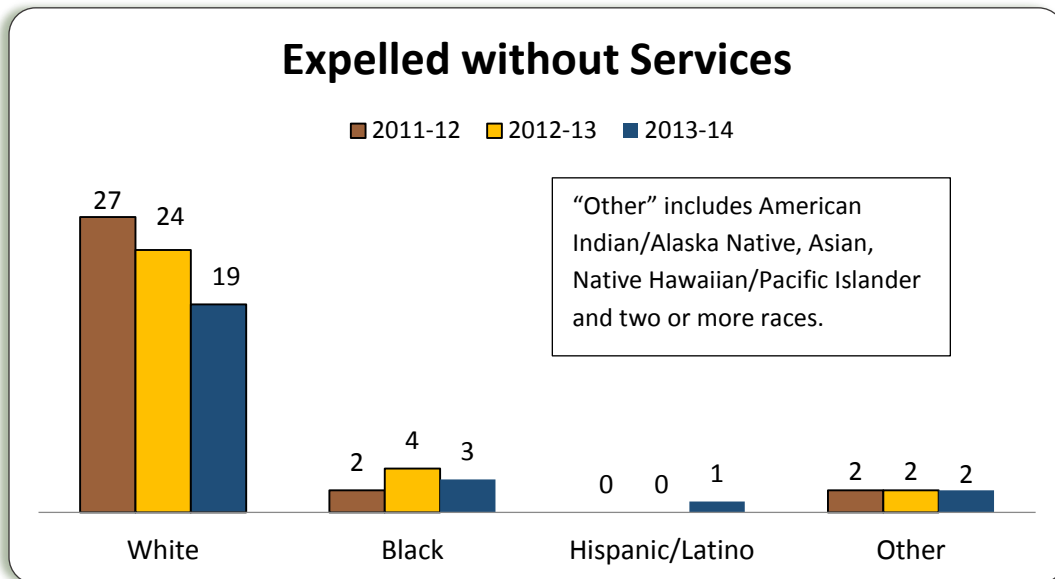
Chart 6



For resolutions of expulsion with services, there has been an overall decrease from school year 2012-13 to school year 2013-14. Criteria for expulsion are defined and set by the local board of education. In an expulsion with services, arrangements were made for the provision of educational or IEP-related services, although the student was expelled from the regular classroom setting.

The chart below disaggregates resolutions of expulsion without services by race/ethnicity, per school year.

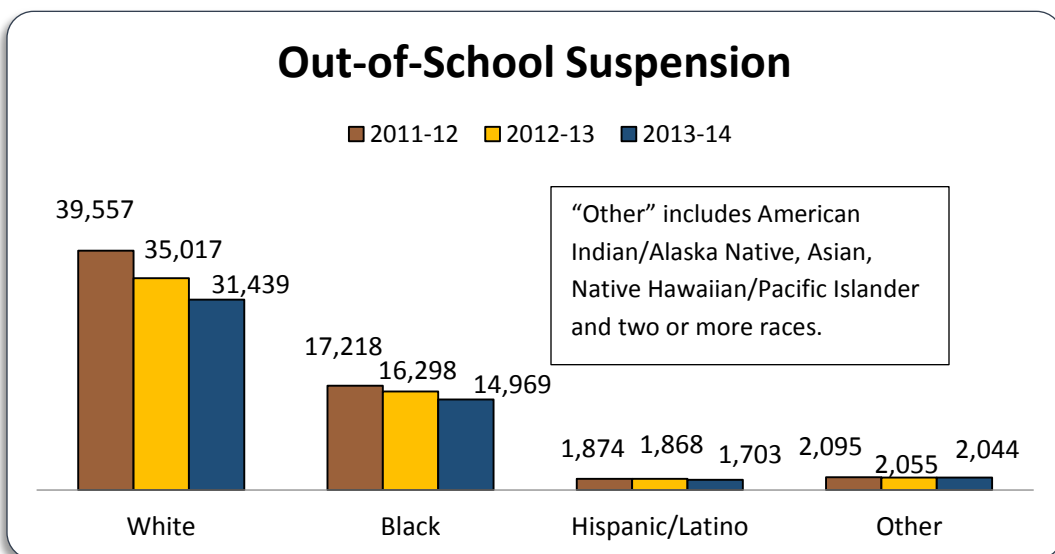
Chart 7



The data indicate an overall decrease from prior school years for resolutions of expulsion without services. Expulsion without services is the removal of a student from school for disciplinary reasons that results in withdrawal of the student from the school of attendance. Criteria for expulsion are defined and set by the local board of education. Arrangements are not made for the provision of educational services to students expelled without services.

The chart below disaggregates resolutions of Out-of-School Suspension by race/ethnicity, per school year.

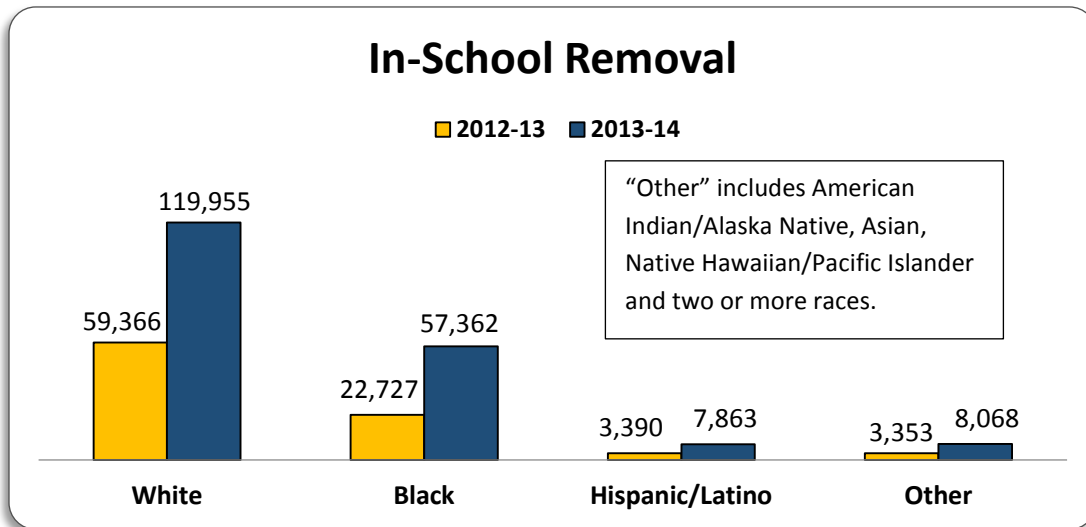
Chart 8



The data indicate a decrease from prior school years in resolutions of Out-of-School Suspension. Out-of-School Suspension is defined as a student’s removal from the regular classroom with temporarily restricted access to school for a specified duration of time.

The chart below disaggregates resolutions of In-School Removal by race/ethnicity, per school year.

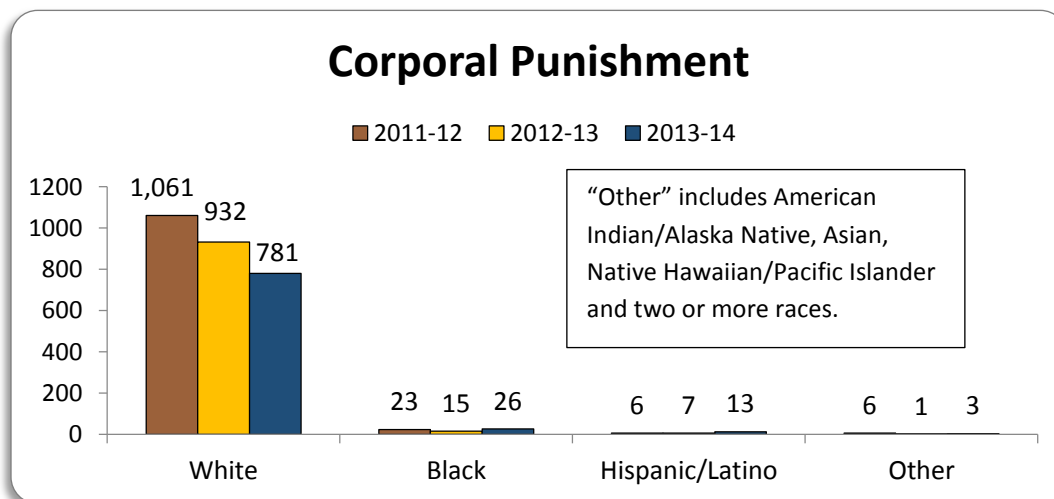
Chart 9



The data indicate an increase in the number of students receiving a resolution of In-School Removal: 62 percent of all students receiving In-School Removal were White, 30 percent were Black, 4 percent were Hispanic/Latino, and 4 percent were of other race/ethnicity categories. During the school year 2011-12, In-School Removal data was not collected. The collection of In-School Removal data was added in school year 2012-13 to capture the number and frequency with which students are removed from the regular educational setting.

The chart below disaggregates resolutions of Corporal Punishment by race/ethnicity, per school year.

Chart 10

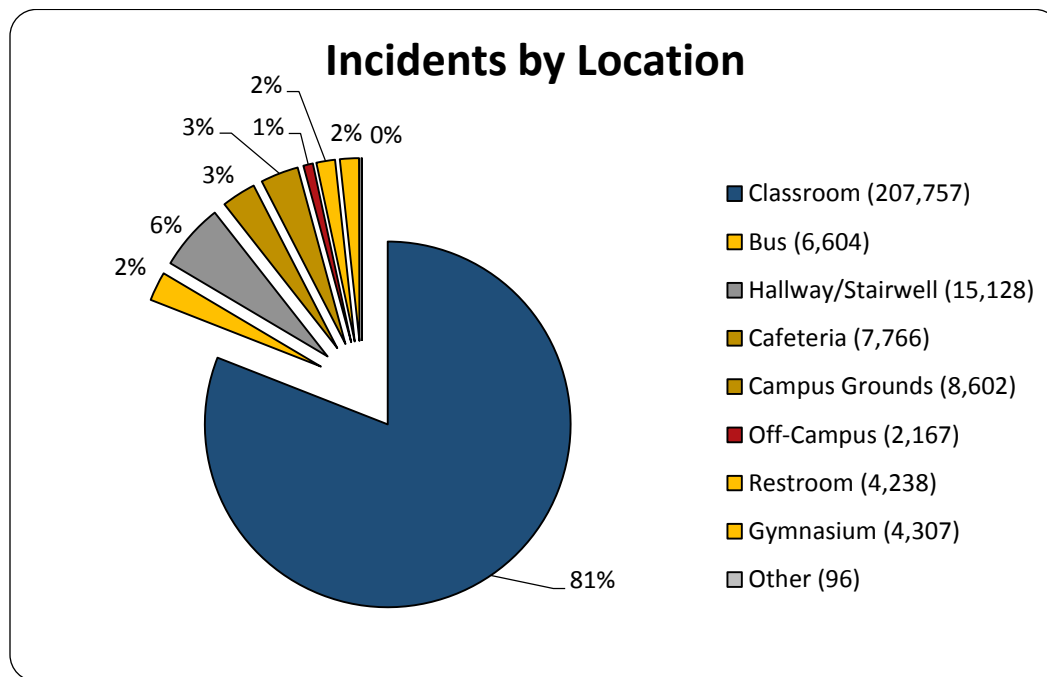


In school year 2013-14, there were 823 resolutions of Corporal Punishment reported, compared to 955 for school year 2012-13. As of school year 2013-14, 30 of Kentucky’s 173 public school districts allow the use of Corporal Punishment as a resolution for behavior events compared to 34 in the previous school year. Corporal Punishment is defined and established by local board policy.

Behavior Incidents by Location

The chart below disaggregates behavior incidents by the location in which they occurred.

Chart 11



The proportion of behavior incidents occurring in the classroom increased from 75 percent in school year 2012-13 to 81 percent in school year 2013-14.

Behavior Incidents by Context

The chart below disaggregates behavior incidents by context.

Chart 12

Incidents by Context	
School Sponsored Event, School Hours	127,661
School Sponsored Event, Non-School Hours	5,156
Non-School Sponsored Event, School Hours	5,416
Non-School Sponsored Event, Non-School Hours	573

Prior to school year 2014-15, schools were not required to report context for behavior incidents in IC. Accordingly, the data in this chart reflects data that schools chose to report, and does not reflect 100 percent of the total behavior incidents.

Behavior Events by Category

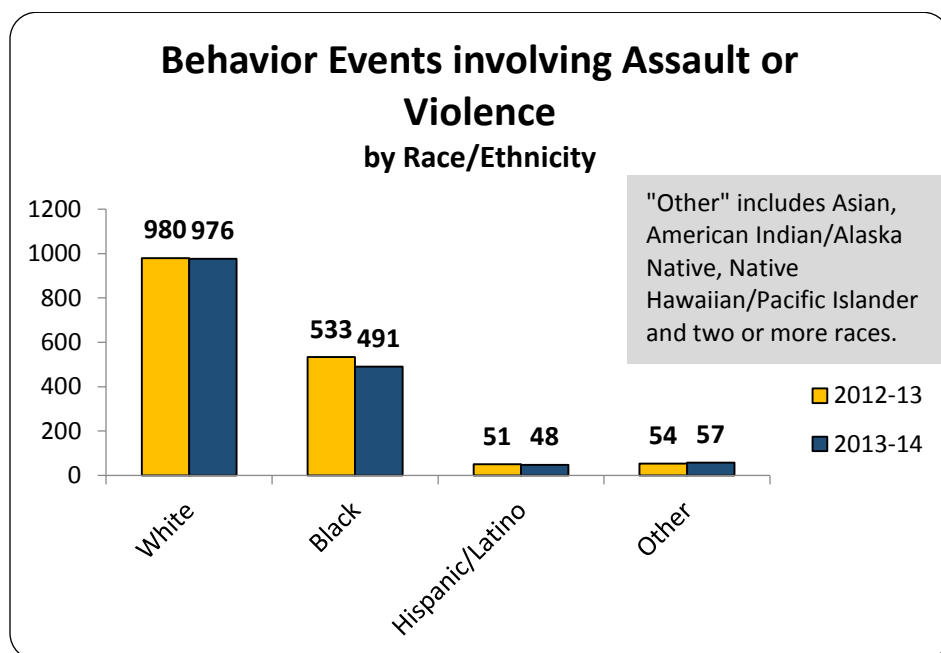
This section of data disaggregates behavior events by category of assault or violence, weapons, drugs, alcohol or tobacco, and bullying or harassment. Prior to school year 2012-13, behavior events resulting in In-School Removal or in the categories listed above were not reported. Therefore, school year 2011-12 data are **not** comparable to data from the school years 2012-13 and 2013-14 data. The charts below display data from school years 2012-13 and 2013-14, which are the only comparable data sets available.

Behavior Events Involving Assault or Violence

KRS 158.444, Section (2) (b) 1a

For school year 2013-14, there were a total of 1,572 reported behavior events involving assault or violence, which accounts for less than 1 percent of all behavior events and reflects a decrease from the number reported in the previous school year. The chart below disaggregates behavior events involving assault or violence by race/ethnicity.

Chart 13



The data indicate that 62 percent of assaults or violent behavior events involve White students, 3 percent Black, 3 percent Hispanic/Latino, and 4 percent involve students of other race/ethnicity categories.

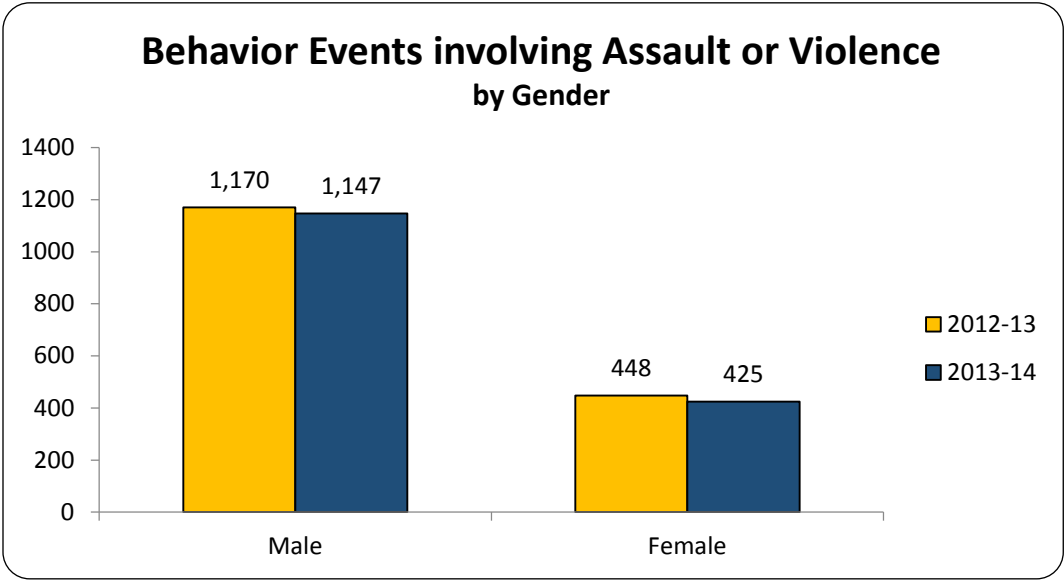
Events of assault or violence involving one of the following [law violations](#):

- *011 – Criminal Homicide
- 020 – Forcible Rape
- 030 – Robbery
- 090 – Arson
- *172 – Statutory Rape
- 174 – Sexual Assault
- 301 – 1st Degree Assault
- 302 – 2nd Degree Assault
- 303 – 3rd Degree Assault
- 304 – 4th Degree Assault
- 305 – Menacing
- 306 – Felony Wanton Endanger
- 307 – Misdemeanor Wanton Endangerment
- *308 – Felony Criminal Abuse
- 309 – Misdemeanor Criminal Abuse
- 310 – Terroristic Threat
- 320 – Terroristic Bomb
- *330 – Terroristic Chemical/Biological/Nuclear
- *340 – Felony Stalking

**No events reported for school year 2013-14.*

The chart below disaggregates by gender behavior events involving assault or violence.

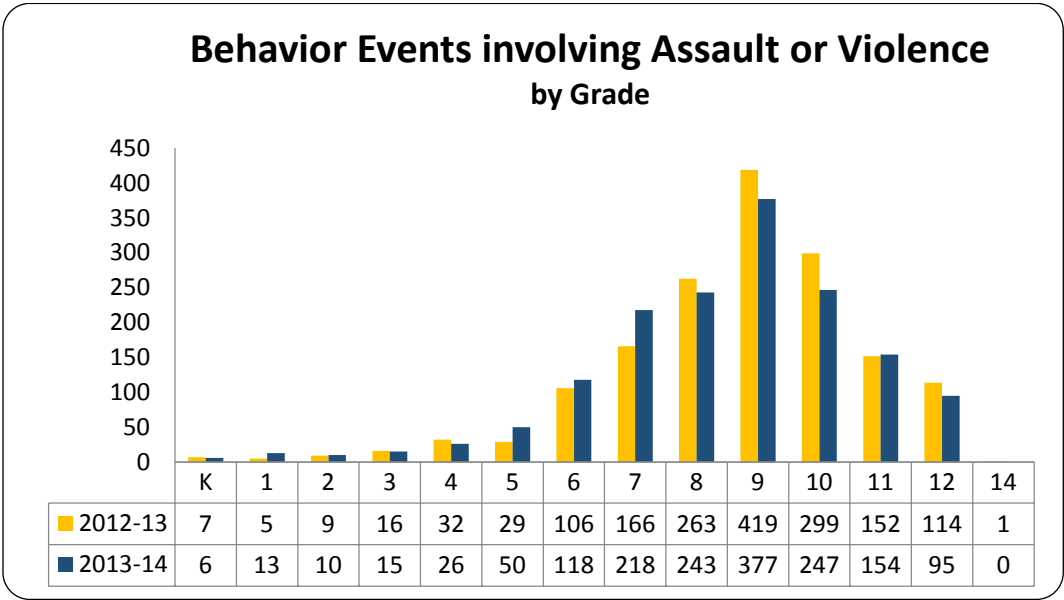
Chart 14



The data indicate that 73 percent of behavior events of assault or violence involve male students and 27 percent involve female students.

The chart below disaggregates by grade level behavior events involving assault or violence.

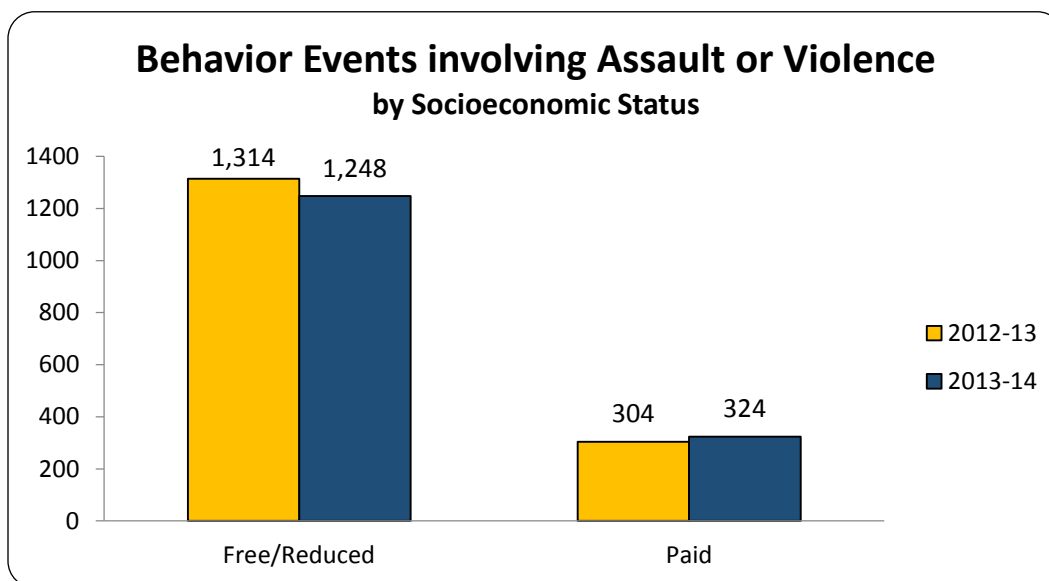
Chart 15



While the data indicate a peak of behavior events involving assault or violence at the ninth grade level during both reporting years, there is a decrease from school year 2012-13 to school year 2013-14.

The chart below disaggregates by socioeconomic status as represented by eligibility for free/reduced-priced meals behavior events involving assault or violence.

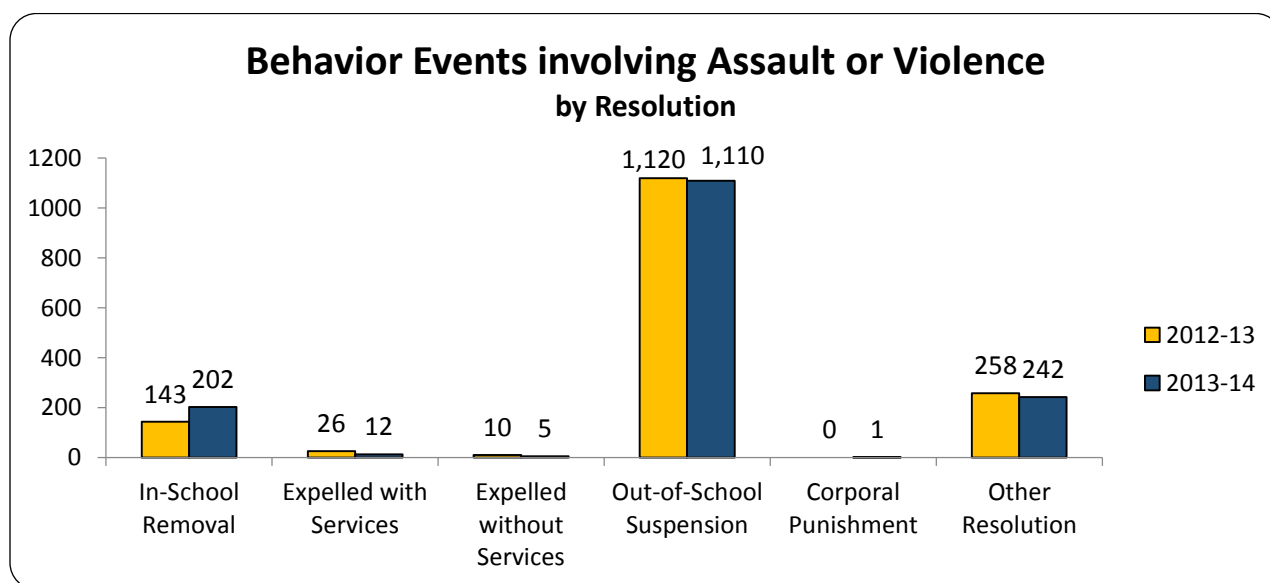
Chart 16



The data indicate that 79 percent of behavior events of assault or violence involve students eligible for free/reduced-priced meals.

The chart below disaggregates by resolution type behavior events involving assault or violence.

Chart 17



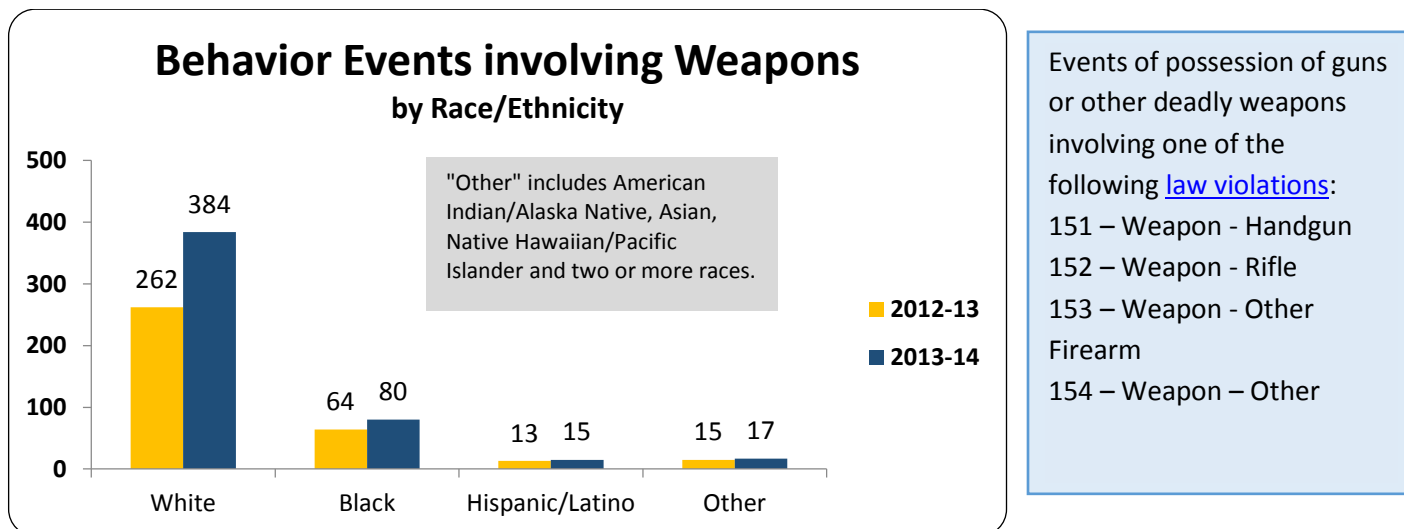
The data indicate that the majority of behavior events involving assault or violence result in Out-of-School Suspension; for 2013-14, Out-of-School Suspension accounted for 71 percent of all behavior resolutions. “Other Resolution” are the second most frequent behavior resolutions reported and can include consequences such as court referral, conference, after-school detention and bus suspension.

Behavior Events Involving Guns or Other Deadly Weapons

KRS 158.444, Section (2) (b) 1b

Although there was an increase from the prior school year, for school year 2013-14, weapons were involved in 496 behavior events, which is less than 1 percent of all behavior events reported. The chart below disaggregates behavior events involving weapons by race/ethnicity.

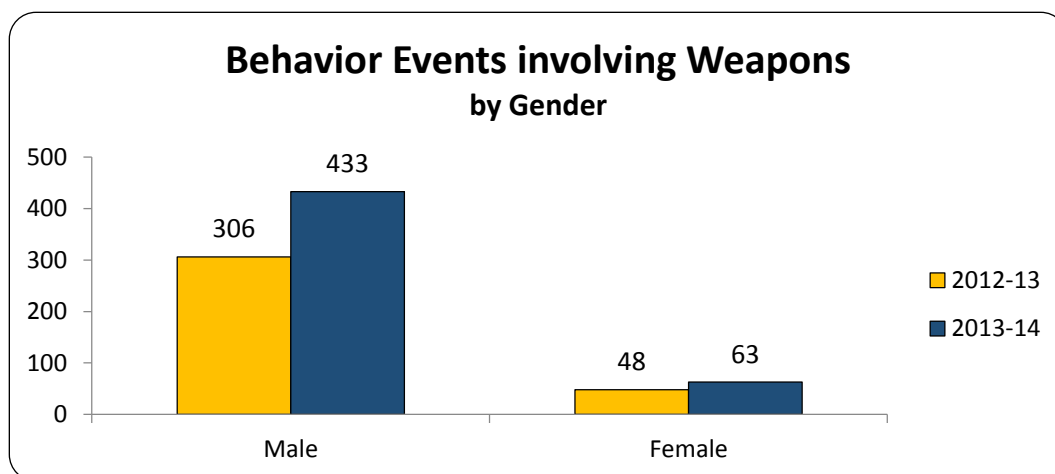
Chart 18



The data indicate that 77 percent of behavior events involving weapons include White students, 16 percent include Black students, 3 percent include Hispanic/Latino students, and 3 percent include students of other race/ethnicity categories.

The chart below disaggregates by gender behavior events involving weapons.

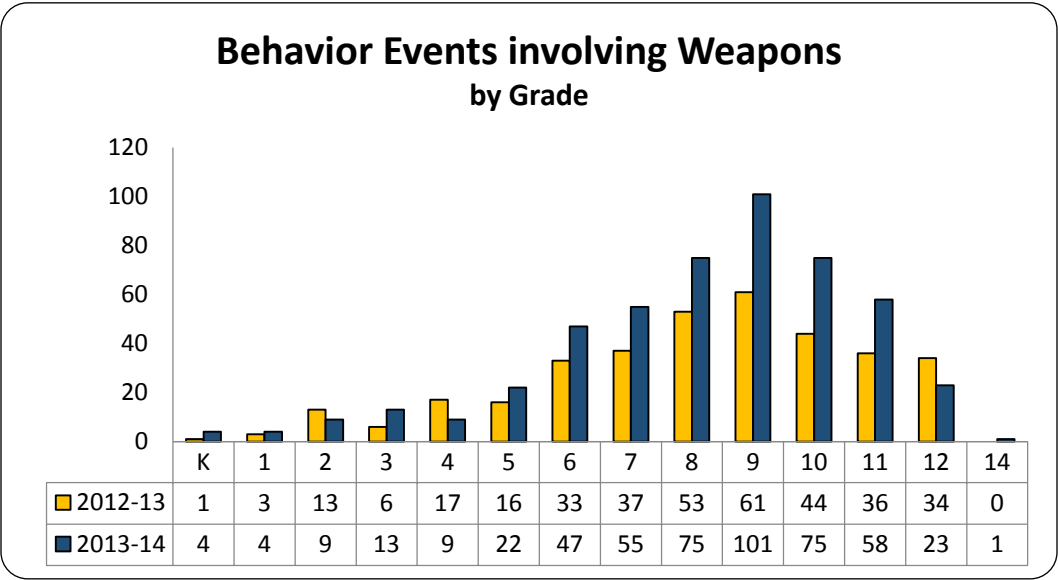
Chart 19



The data indicate that 87 percent of weapon-involved behavior events include male students and 13 percent include female students. The data indicate an increase in behavior events involving weapons from school year 2012-13 to 2013-14.

The chart below disaggregates by grade level behavior events involving weapons.

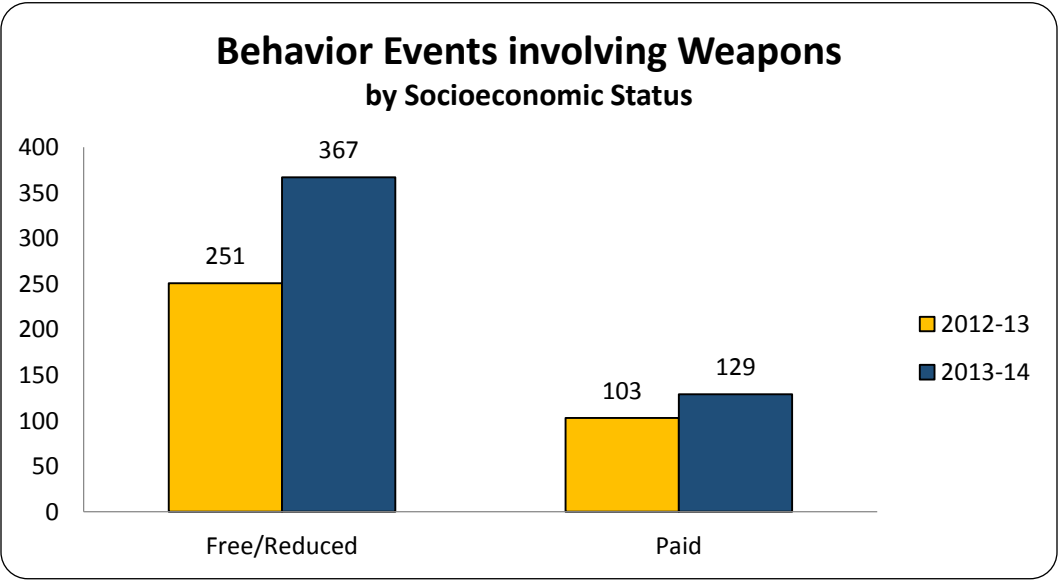
Chart 20



The data indicate an overall increase in reported behavior events involving weapons from school year 2012-13 to 2013-14 that peaks in the ninth grade population.

The chart below disaggregates by socioeconomic status behavior events involving weapons.

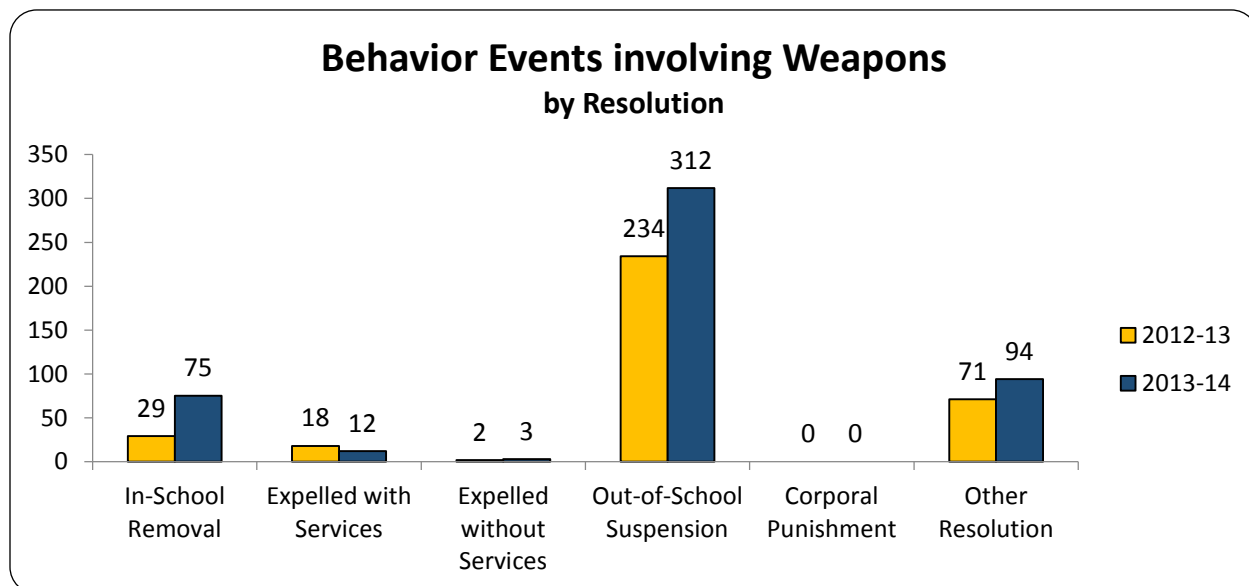
Chart 21



The data indicate that 74 percent of behavior events involving weapons include students eligible for free/reduced-priced meals. Data reflects an increase in behavior events involving weapons from school years 2012-13 to 2013-14. The increase for the “Paid” student population was 25 percent while the rate among students eligible for “Free/Reduced” meals increased by 46 percent.

The chart below disaggregates by resolution type behavior events involving weapons.

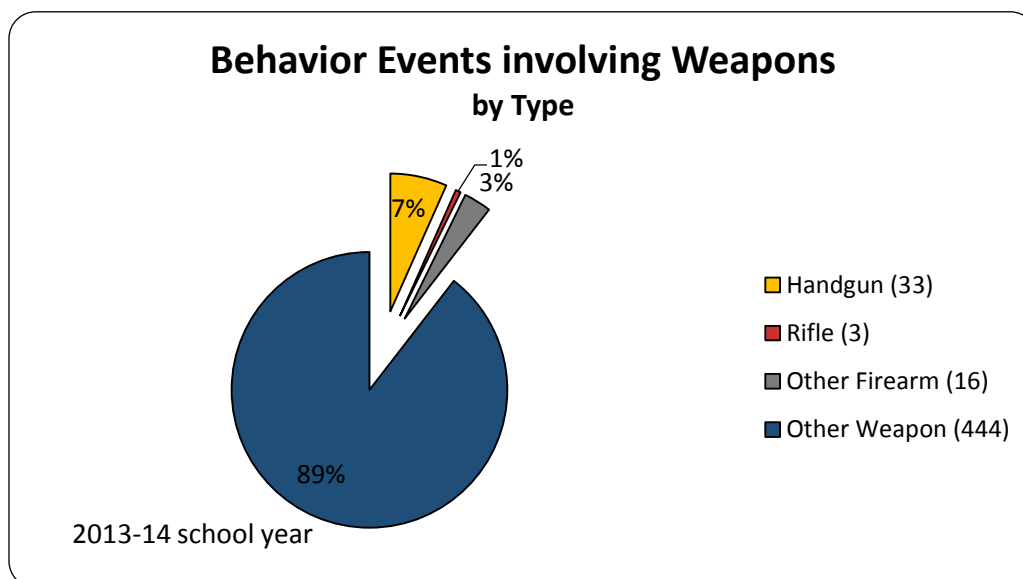
Chart 22



The data indicate that the majority of behavior events involving weapons result in Out-of-School Suspension, with 66 percent resulting in either Out-of-School Suspension or expulsion. The resolutions for weapons violations are dictated by district board policies. For example, in some districts there is a mandatory 10-day Out-of-School Suspension for a weapons violation.

The chart below disaggregates by type of weapons involved in behavior events.

Chart 23



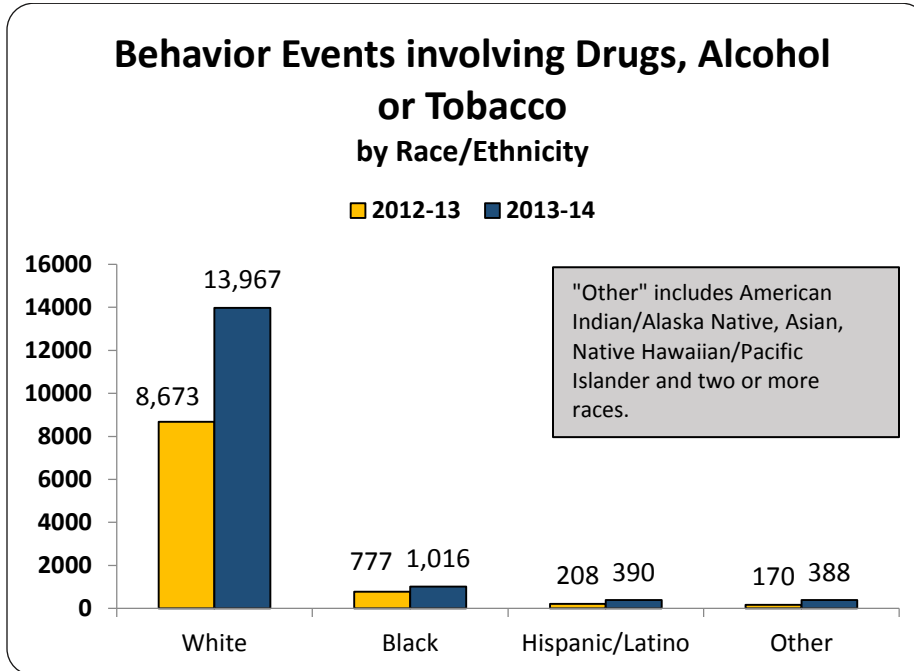
The data indicate that the majority of behavior events involving weapons are reported as “other weapon”. “Other Weapon” is defined as any item that can be used to harm another, and may include knives, box cutters, improvised weapons, etc.

Behavior Events Involving Drugs, Alcohol or Tobacco

KRS 158.444, Section (2) (b) 1c

The chart below disaggregates behavior events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco by race/ethnicity.

Chart 24



The data indicate that 89 percent of behavior events involving drugs, alcohol or tobacco involve White students, 7 percent Black, 2 percent Hispanic/Latino students, and 2 percent students of other race/ethnicity categories. There was an increase, among all student groups, in the number of behavior events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco, which could be the result of the new requirement, in school year 2013-14, that all behavior events be reported regardless of the type of resolution.

Behavior events involving the possession or use of alcohol, prescription drugs, or controlled substances involve one of the following [law violations](#) or [board violations](#):

*210 - DUI

230 – Under Influence

1801 – Other Drug Possession/Use

1802 – Other Drug Distribution

1811 - Alcohol Possession/Use

1812 – Alcohol Distribution

1821 – Marijuana Possession/Use

1822 – Marijuana Distribution

1831 – Hallucinogenic Possession/Use

1832 – Hallucinogenic Distribution

1841 – Amphetamines Possession/Use

1842 – Amphetamines Distribution

1851 – Barbiturates Possession/Use

*1852 – Barbiturates Distribution

1861 – Heroin Possession/Use

1862 – Heroin Distribution

1871 – Cocaine/Crack Possession/Use

1872 – Cocaine/Crack Distribution

1881 – Prescription Drugs Possession/Use

1882 – Prescription Drugs Distribution

1891 – Inhalant Possession/Use

*1892 – Inhalant Distribution

9001 – Smoking (Tobacco)

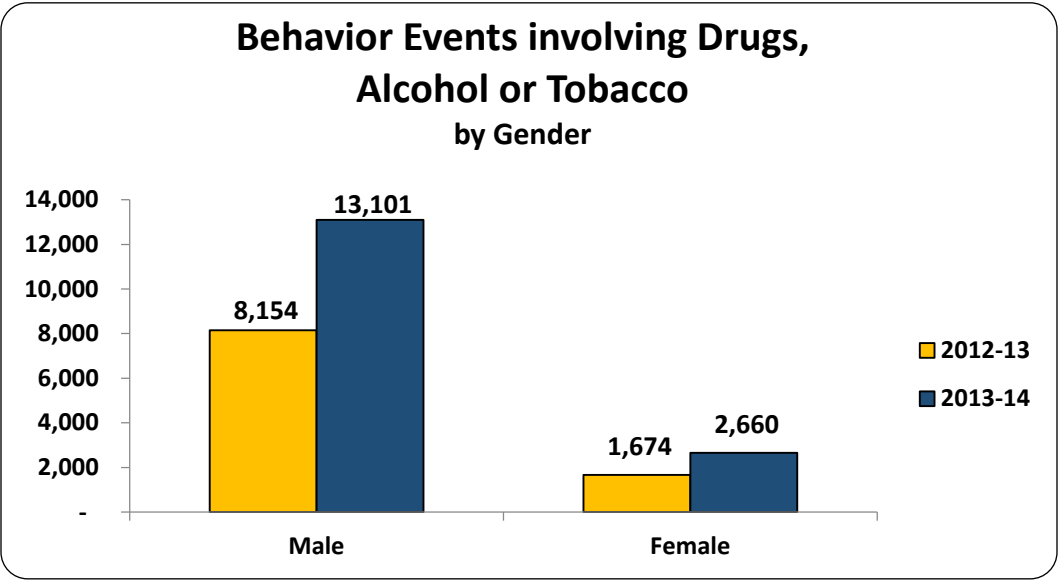
9002 – Chewing (Tobacco)

9003 – Other (Tobacco)

**No events reported for school year 2013-14.*

The chart below disaggregates by gender behavior events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco.

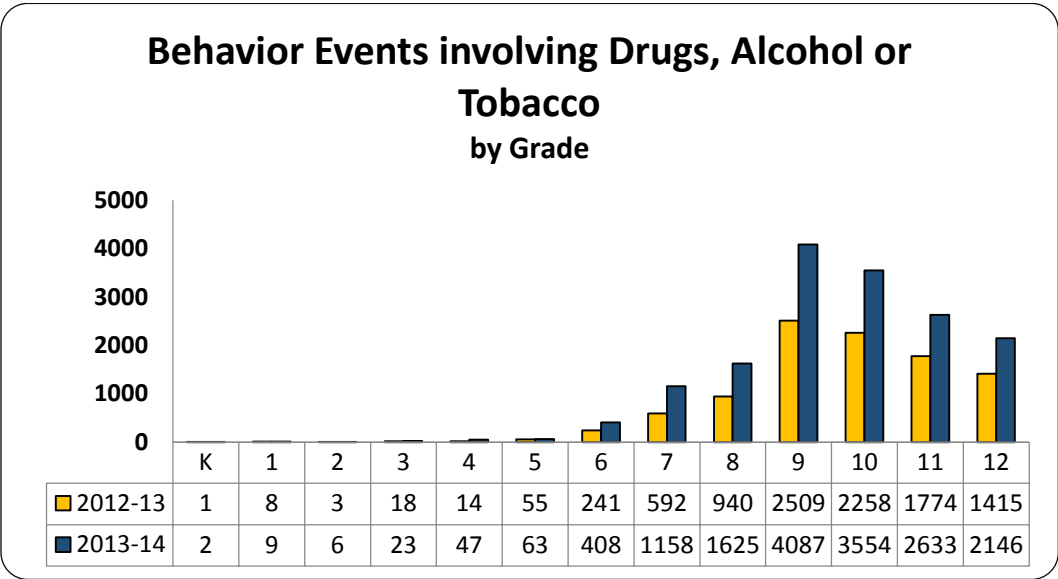
Chart 25



The data indicate that 83 percent of behavior events involving drugs, alcohol or tobacco include male students and 17 percent include female students. The increase from school years 2012-13 to 2013-14 for male students was 61 percent compared to a 59 percent increase for female students.

The chart below disaggregates behavior events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco by grade level.

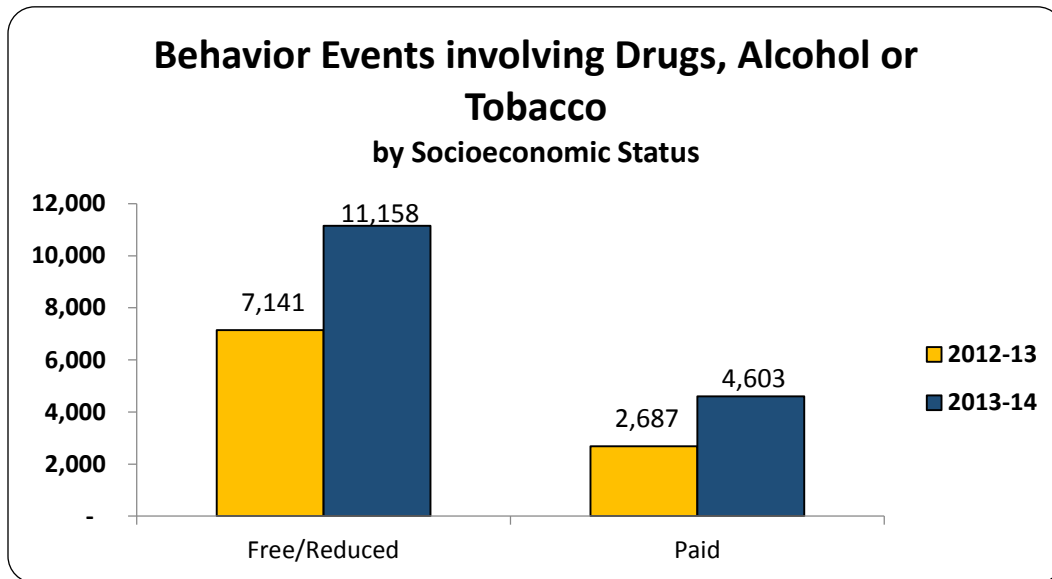
Chart 26



The data indicate an increase in behavior events involving drugs, alcohol or tobacco in grades 9 through 12. The data also indicate an overall increase in reported behavior events involving drugs, alcohol or tobacco from school years 2012-13 to 2013-14.

The chart below disaggregates by socioeconomic status behavior events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco.

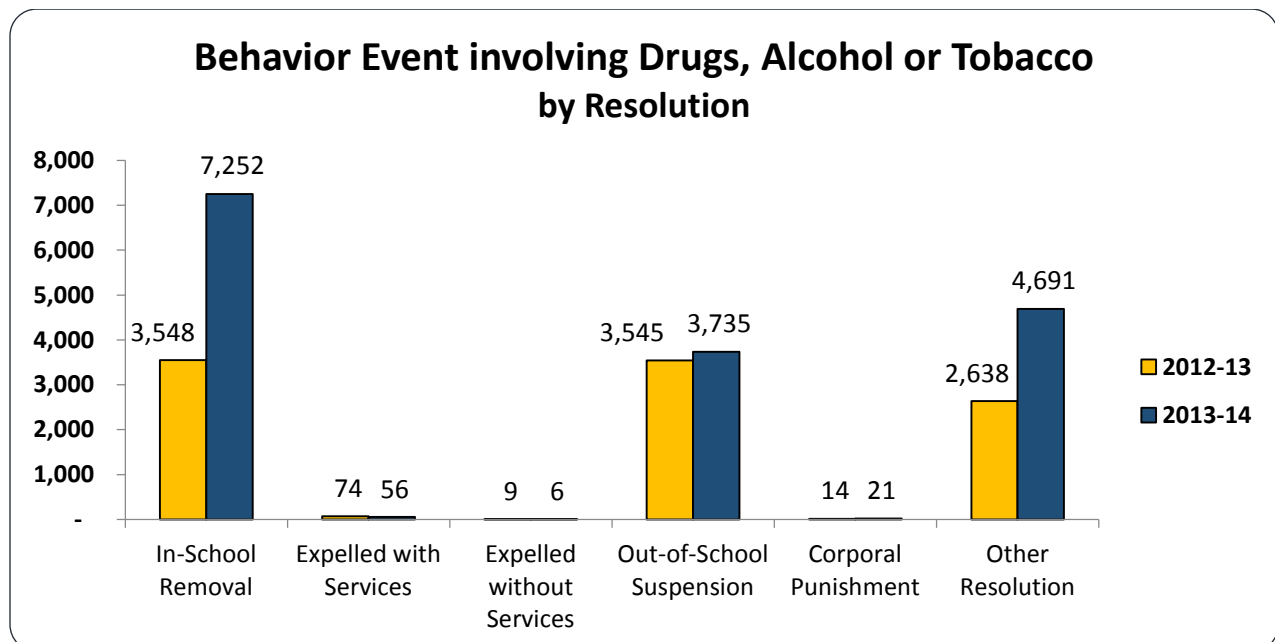
Chart 27



The data indicate that 71 percent of behavior events involving drugs, alcohol or tobacco include students eligible for free/reduced-priced meals. The rate of increase from school years 2012-13 to 2013-14 was higher for “Paid” students, at 71 percent, compared to 56 percent for “Free/Reduced” students.

The chart below disaggregates, by resolution type, behavior events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco.

Chart 28



The data indicate that the least frequently used behavior resolution for behavior events involving drugs, alcohol or tobacco were expulsion and Corporal Punishment.

The chart below disaggregates, by type of drugs reported, behavior events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco.

Chart 29

Behavior Events involving Drugs, Alcohol or Tobacco by Type		
	2012-13	2013-14
Alcohol	683	825
Tobacco	6458	11,887
Amphetamines	7	14
Barbiturates	0	1
Cocaine	2	3
Hallucinogenic	11	15
Heroin	2	6
Inhalant	15	38
Marijuana	1803	2,036
Other Drug	478	611
Prescription	369	325

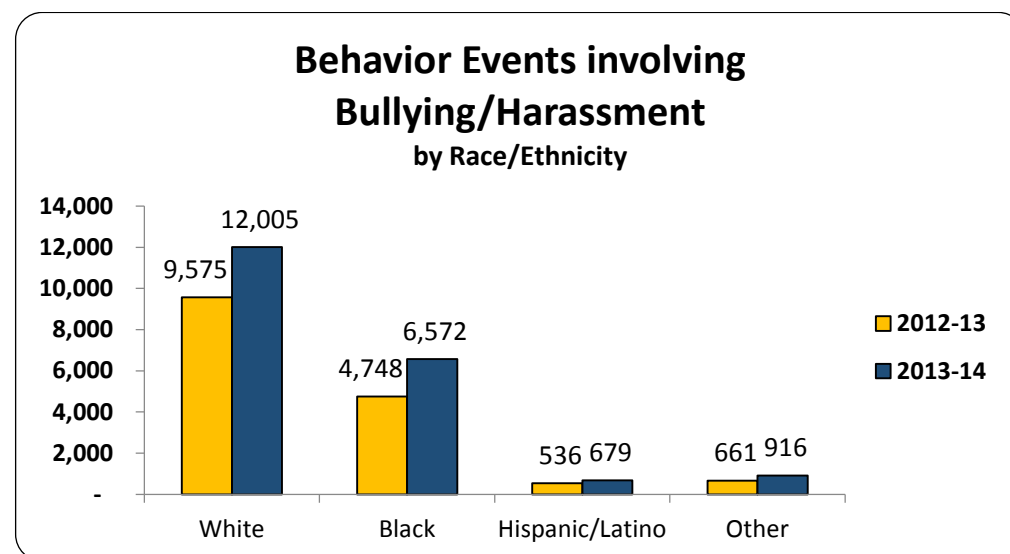
Although there is an increase in reporting for all types of behavior events in this category, tobacco is by far the most frequently involved substance, with 11,887 reports in school year 2013-14, compared to 3,874 reports in all other categories combined.

Behavior Events involving Bullying or Harassment

KRS 158.444, Section (2) (b) 1d

For school year 2013-14, there were a total of 20,172 reports of bullying or harassment, up from 15,520 in school year 2012-13. The chart below disaggregates, by race/ethnicity, behavior events involving bullying or harassment.

Chart 30



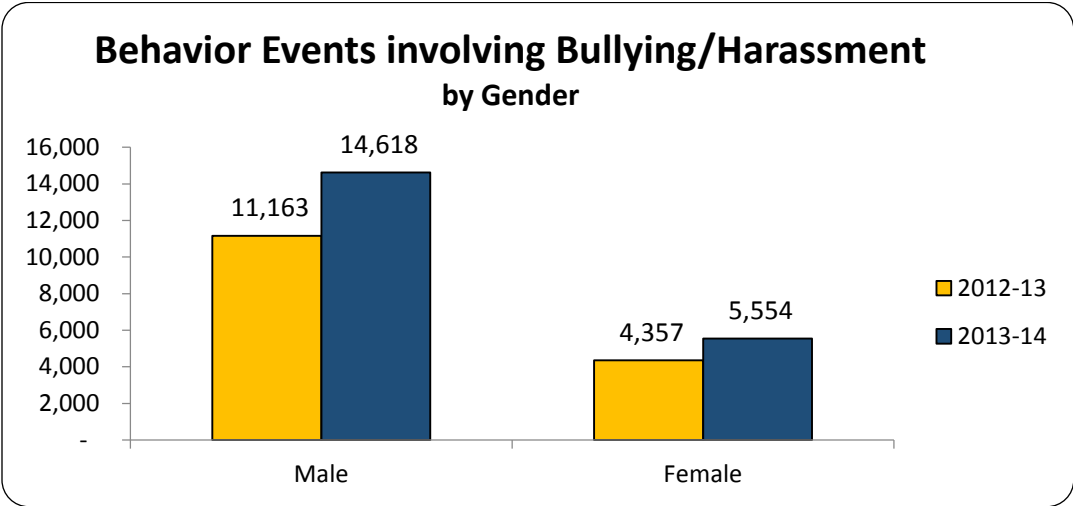
Events of Bullying or Harassment include one of the following [law violations](#) or [board violations](#):

- 8001 – Bullying
- 8002 – Harassment
- 8003 – Threatening Staff
- 8004 – Verbal Abuse
- 8006 – Threatening another Student
- 341 – Misdemeanor Stalking (law)
- 350 – Harassing Communications (law)

There were a total 15,520 behavior events of bullying or harrassment reported for school year 2012-13, compared to 20,172 behavior events reported for school year 2013-14, an increase of 30 percent. The data indicate that 60 percent of bullying or harassment behavior events for school year 2013-14 involved White students, 33 percent Black students, 3 percent Hispanic/Latino students and 5 percent students of other race/ethnicity categories.

The chart below disaggregates by gender behavior events involving bullying or harassment.

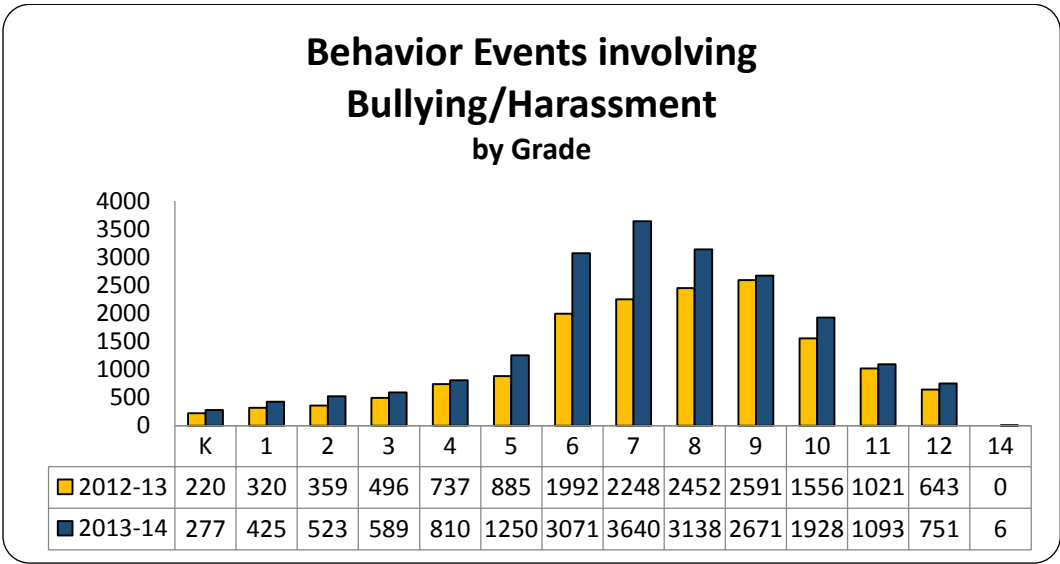
Chart 31



The data indicate that 72 percent of bullying or harassment behavior events reported for school year 2013-14 involved male students and 28 percent involved female students. The rate of increase, for each gender compared to the prior school year, was 31 percent for males and 27 percent for females.

The chart below disaggregates by grade level behavior events involving bullying or harassment.

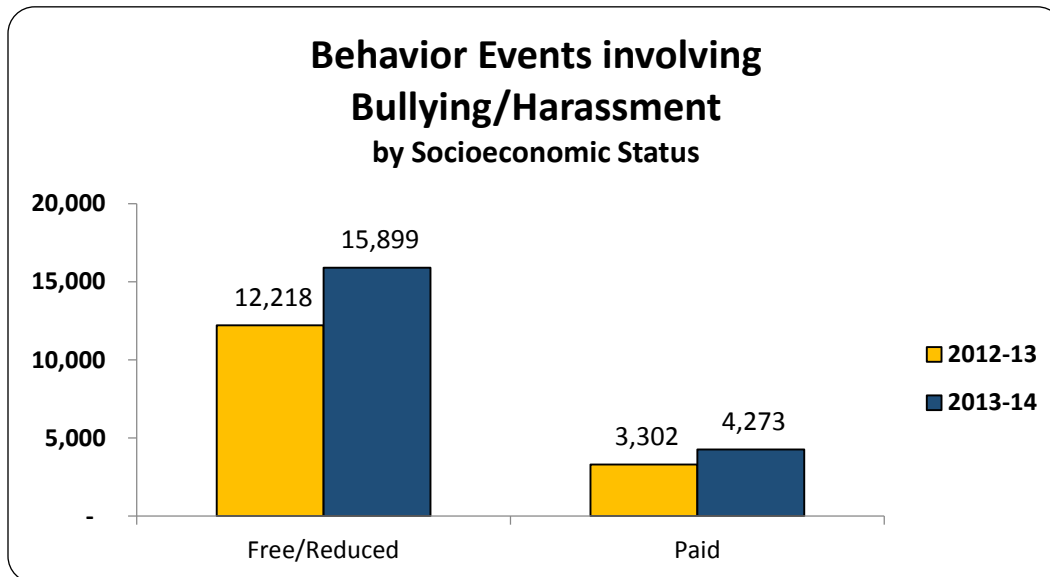
Chart 32



The data indicate an increase in behavior events of bullying or harassment in grades six through 10, with numbers of reported behavior events more than doubling from fifth to sixth grade for both school years.

The chart below disaggregates by socioeconomic status behavior events involving bullying or harassment.

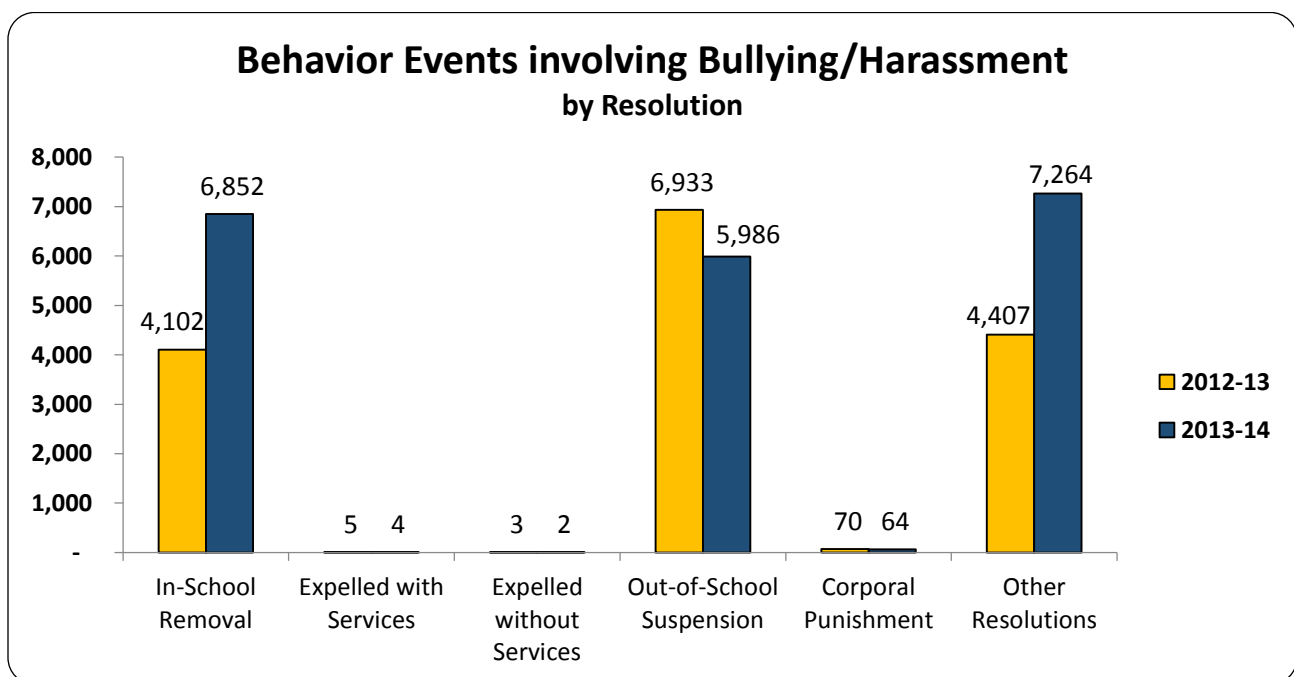
Chart 33



The data indicate that for school year 2013-14, 79 percent of bullying or harassment events involved students eligible for free/reduced-priced meals.

The chart below disaggregates by resolution behavior events involving bullying or harassment.

Chart 34



The data indicate that the majority of events involving bullying or harassment result in In-School Removal, Out-of-School Suspension or Other Resolutions. Other Resolutions include behavior events that resulted in detention, conference with parent, etc.

Legal Proceedings

KRS 158.444, Section (2) (b) 2

2013-14 Safe Schools data included 256,665 behavior events. 5,024 behavior events resulted in the following legal sanctions:

- ❖ Calls to Police – 1,465
- ❖ Arrests – 289
- ❖ Charges – 1,298
- ❖ Civil Proceedings – 10
- ❖ School Resource Officer Involvement – 1,962

Data Summary

2013-14 Data

- 11 percent of Kentucky students were involved in at least one behavior event.
- 71 percent of students involved in discipline resolutions were male.
- The total number of students expelled was 148; 25 of those were expelled without services.
- 81 percent of reported behavior incidents occurred in the classroom. Accordingly, the majority of behavior incidents reported occurred during school sponsored events and during school hours.
- The highest number of behavior events involved 9th grade students.
- The total number of discipline resolutions involving In-School Removal was 193,248.
- The total number of discipline resolutions involving Out-of-School Suspension was 50,155.
- Less than 1 percent of all behavior events involved assault or violence.
- 71 percent of behavior events involving assault or violence resulted in Out-of-School Suspension.
- Weapons were involved in less than one percent of all behavior events.
- 66 percent of behavior events involving weapons resulted in Out-of-School Suspension or expulsion.
- 83 percent of behavior events of drugs, alcohol, or tobacco involved males.
- Tobacco violations accounted for 75 percent of all behavior events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco.
- There was a total of 20,172 reports of bullying or harassment.
- 71 percent of all bullying or harassment events occurred in grades 6-10.
- 72 percent of all bullying or harassment events involved males.
- 79 percent of all bullying or harassment reports involved students eligible for free/reduced-priced meals.

Trends

- The unduplicated count of students involved in behavior events increased by 22,195 reports, which may be attributed to the inclusion of additional types of behavior events that were not previously required to be reported.
- While there was an increase of In-School Removals from the prior year, there also was a decrease in all other discipline resolutions, despite the total reports of discipline resolutions.
- Expulsions with or without services and Out-of-School Suspensions show an overall decrease from the prior school years.
- Fewer districts allow the use of Corporal Punishment, and fewer discipline resolutions of this type were reported.
- The proportion of behavior incidents occurring in the classroom increased from 75 percent in the prior year to 81 percent in school year 2013-14.
- While there was a decrease in the number of behavior events involving assault or violence, the proportion of students involved increased among students who pay for meals.
- There was an increase, among all student groups, in the number of behavior events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco, which could be the result of the new requirement that all such events be reported, regardless of the type of resolution.
- Tobacco accounts for 75 percent of all behavior events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco.
- Reports of bullying or harassment increased by 30 percent.
- The number of bullying reports more than doubled from 5th to 6th grades and peaked in the 7th grade as opposed to the peak in 9th grade in the previous school year.

Relevant Websites

Kentucky Department of Education – Safe Schools Data Collection & Reporting

<http://education.ky.gov/school/sdfs/Pages/Safe-Schools-Data-Collection-and-Reporting.aspx>

Kentucky Department of Education – Behavior Standards for 2014-2015

<http://education.ky.gov/school/sdfs/Documents/2014-15%20Standard%20Behavior.pdf>

Kentucky Schools Open House – safe schools & behavior data by schools and districts

<http://openhouse.education.ky.gov/>

Safe Schools reporting statute – KRS 158.444

<http://www.lrc.ky.gov/statutes/statute.aspx?id=3519>

Kentucky Center for School Safety

<http://www.kycss.org>

Definitions of Law and Board Violations Included in this Report

Assault or Violence Law Violations

Code	Description	Definition
11	Criminal Homicide	A person is guilty of criminal homicide when he causes the death of another human being under circumstances which constitute murder, manslaughter in the first degree, manslaughter in the second degree, or reckless homicide.
20	Forcible Rape	A person is guilty of forcible rape when he/she engages in sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse with another person by forcible compulsion; or he/she engages in sexual intercourse/deviate sexual intercourse with another person who is incapable of consent because they are physically helpless; or are less than twelve (12) years old. "Deviate sexual intercourse" means any act of sexual gratification involving the sex organs of one person and the mouth or anus of another; or penetration of the anus of one person by a foreign object manipulated by another person (other than generally recognized health-care practices). Sexual intercourse means sexual intercourse in its ordinary sense and includes penetration of the sex organs of one person by a foreign object manipulated by another person.
30	Robbery	The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force and/or putting the victim in fear.
90	Arson	Any intentional burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle, or aircraft.
172	Statutory Rape	A person is guilty of statutory rape (in KY, rape in the second degree) when: (a) Being eighteen (18) years old or more, engages in sexual intercourse with another person less than fourteen (14) years old; or (b) He/she engages in sexual intercourse with another person who is mentally incapacitated or; (c) Being twenty-one (21) years old or more, engages in sexual intercourse with another person less than sixteen (16) years old.
174	Sexual Assault (Unwanted touching in a sexual manner)	A person is guilty of sexual assault when: (a) He/she subjects another person to sexual contact (touching intimate parts) by forcible compulsion; or (b) He/she subjects sexual contact on another person who is incapable of consent because he is physically helpless; less than twelve (12) years old; or is mentally incapacitated.
301	1st Degree Assault	A person is guilty of assault in the first degree when: (a) He intentionally causes serious physical injury to another person by means of a deadly weapon or a dangerous instrument; or (b) Under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to the value of human life, wantonly engages in conduct which creates a grave risk of death to another and thereby causes serious physical injury to another person. Assault in the first degree is a Class B Felony.

302	2nd Degree Assault	<p>A person is guilty of assault in the second degree when he/she:</p> <p>(a) Intentionally causes serious physical injury to another person; or (b) Intentionally causes physical injury to another person by means of a deadly weapon or a dangerous instrument; or (c) Wantonly causes serious physical injury to another person by means of a deadly weapon or a dangerous instrument.</p> <p>Assault in the second degree is a Class C felony.</p>
303	3rd Degree Assault	<p>A person is guilty of assault in the third degree when he/she:</p> <p>(a) Recklessly, with a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument, or intentionally causes or attempts to cause physical injury to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A state, county, city, or federal peace officer; 2. An employee of a detention facility, or state residential treatment facility or state staff secure facility for residential treatment which provides for the care, treatment, or detention of a juvenile charged with or adjudicated delinquent because of a public offense or as a youthful offender; 3. An employee of the Department for Community Based Services employed as a social worker to provide direct client services, if the event occurs while the worker is performing job-related duties; 4. A probation and parole officer; 5. A transportation officer appointed by a county fiscal court or legislative body of a consolidated local government, urban-county government, or charter government to transport inmates when the county jail or county correctional facility is closed while the transportation officer is performing job-related duties; 6. A public or private elementary or secondary school or school district classified or certified employee, school bus driver, or other school employee acting in the course and scope of the employee's employment; or 7. A public or private elementary or secondary school or school district volunteer acting in the course and scope of that person's volunteer service for the school or school district; or <p>(b) Being a person confined in a detention facility, or state residential treatment facility or state staff secure facility for residential treatment which provides for the care, treatment, or detention of a juvenile charged with or adjudicated delinquent because of a public offense or as a youthful offender, inflicts physical injury upon or throws or causes feces, or urine, or other bodily fluid to be thrown upon an employee of the facility.</p> <p>Assault in the third degree is a Class D Felony.</p>
304	4th Degree Assault	<p>A person is guilty of assault in the fourth degree when he/she:</p> <p>(a) Intentionally or wantonly causes physical injury to another person; or</p> <p>(b) With recklessness, causes physical injury to another person by means of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument.</p> <p>Assault in the fourth degree is a Class A misdemeanor.</p>

305	Menacing	A person is guilty of menacing when he/she intentionally places another person in reasonable apprehension of imminent physical injury. Menacing is a Class B misdemeanor.
306	Felony Wanton Endangerment	A person is guilty of wanton endangerment in the first degree when, under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to the value of human life, he/she wantonly engages in conduct which creates a substantial danger of death or serious physical injury to another person. Wanton endangerment in the first degree is a Class D felony.
307	Misdemeanor Wanton Endangerment	A person is guilty of wanton endangerment in the second degree when he/she wantonly engages in conduct which creates a substantial danger of physical injury to another person. Wanton endangerment in the second degree is a Class A misdemeanor.
308	Felony Criminal Abuse	(1) A person is guilty of criminal abuse in the first degree when he/she intentionally abuses another person or permits another person of whom he/she has actual custody to be abused and thereby: (a) Causes serious physical injury; or (b) Places him in a situation that may cause him serious physical injury; or (c) Causes torture, cruel confinement or cruel punishment to a person twelve years of age or less, or who is physically helpless or mentally helpless. 2) A person is guilty of criminal abuse in the second degree when he wantonly abuses another person or permits another person of whom he has actual custody to be abused and thereby: (a) Causes serious physical injury; or (b) Places him in a situation that may cause him serious physical injury; or (c) Causes torture, cruel confinement or cruel punishment to a person twelve years of age or less, or who is physically helpless or mentally helpless. Criminal abuse in the first degree is a Class D felony.
309	Misdemeanor Criminal Abuse	(1) A person is guilty of criminal abuse in the third degree when he recklessly abuses another person or permits another person of whom he has actual custody to be abused and thereby: (a) Causes serious physical injury; or (b) Places him in a situation that may cause him serious physical injury; or (c) Causes torture, cruel confinement or cruel punishment to a person twelve (12) years of age or less, or who is physically helpless or mentally helpless. Criminal abuse in the third degree is a Class A misdemeanor.
310	Terroristic Threat	Activating fire alarms
320	Terroristic Threat – Bomb	Bomb threats or threats of other explosive devices
330	Terroristic Threat - Chemical/Biological/Nuclear	Chemical, biological, or nuclear threats

340	Felony Stalking	<p>(1) A person is guilty of stalking in the first degree:</p> <p>(a) When he intentionally:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stalks another person; and 2. Makes an explicit or implicit threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sexual contact as defined in KRS 510.010; b. Serious physical injury; or c. Death; and <p>(b) 1. A protective order has been issued by the court to protect the same victim or victims and the defendant has been served with the summons or order or has been given actual notice; or</p> <p>2. A criminal complaint is currently pending with a court, law enforcement agency, or prosecutor by the same victim or victims and the defendant has been served with a summons or warrant or has been given actual notice; or</p> <p>3. The defendant has been convicted of or pled guilty within the previous five (5) years to a felony or to a Class A misdemeanor against the same victim or victims; or</p> <p>4. The act or acts were committed while the defendant had a deadly weapon on or about his person.</p> <p>Stalking in the first degree is a Class D felony.</p>
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Weapons Law Violations

Code	Description	Definition
151	Weapon - Handgun	A handgun is any pistol or revolver originally designed to be fired by the use of a single hand, or any other firearm originally designed to be fired by the use of a single hand. A firearm is any weapon that will expel a projectile by the action of an explosive. This offense encompasses manufacture, sale, or possession of handguns on school property or at a school function. <i>(By KRS 527.070, this excludes students 18 years of age and older who have these firearms in their automobile on school property).</i>
152	Weapon - Rifle	A rifle is a weapon designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed or redesigned and made or remade to use the energy of the explosive in a fixed metallic cartridge to fire only a single projectile through a rifled bore for each single pull of the trigger. This category also includes shotguns . This offense encompasses sale or possession of rifles or shotguns on school property or at a school function. <i>(By KRS 527.070, this excludes students 18 years of age and older who have these firearms in their automobile on school property).</i>

153	Weapon/Other Firearm	Weapons other than handguns, rifles, or shotguns that will expel a projectile by the action of an explosive. Examples of other firearms include air guns (that use pneumatic pressure or pressurized cartridges to fire a projectile) also known as BB guns and other homemade firearms. <i>(By KRS 527.070 this excludes students 18 years of age and over who have these firearms in their automobile on school property).</i>
154	Weapon - Other	Any object capable of being readily used by one person to inflict severe bodily injury upon another person. Examples include (but are not limited to) knives, artificial knuckles, club, baton and nunchaku karate sticks. This offense encompasses manufacture, sale, or possession of these types of weapons on school property or at a school function. <i>(By KRS 527.070 this excludes students 18 years of age and over who have these weapons in their automobile on school property).</i>

Drug and Alcohol Law Violations

Code	Description	Definition
210	DUI (Driving Under the Influence)	Operating a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration at or above 0.08 for those above 21 and 0.02 for those under age 21; or while under the influence of alcohol or other substance which impairs driving ability.
230	Under Influence	Includes all offenses of intoxication (with the exception of driving under the influence). In Kentucky, this offense equates to alcohol intoxication and/or public intoxication, which occurs when a person appears in a public place manifestly under the influence of alcohol, a controlled substance, or other intoxicating substance.
1801	Other Drug Possession and Use	Includes possession and use of controlled substances or unauthorized possession of over-the-counter drugs not specifically listed elsewhere in the 1800 violation codes. (e.g., bath salts, cold medicines)
1802	Other Drug Distribution	Includes sale and/or distribution of controlled substances or unauthorized possession of over-the-counter drugs not specifically listed elsewhere in the 1800 violation codes.
1811	Alcohol Possession and Use	Includes possession and use of a liquor, brew, or mixture containing alcohol. (e.g., beer, whiskey, and wine)
1812	Alcohol Distribution	Includes sale and/or distribution of a liquor, brew, or mixture containing alcohol. (e.g., beer, whiskey, and wine)
1821	Marijuana/hashish Possession and Use	Includes possession and use of marijuana or hashish.
1822	Marijuana Distribution	Includes sale and/or distribution of marijuana.
1831	Hallucinogenic Possession and Use	Includes possession and use of a psychoactive drug that induces hallucinations or altered sensory experiences (e.g., LSD, PCP).
1832	Hallucinogenic Distribution	Includes sale and/or distribution of a psychoactive drug that induces hallucinations or altered sensory experiences (e.g., LSD, PCP).
1841	Amphetamines Possession and Use	Includes possession and use of amphetamine or methamphetamine.

1842	Amphetamines Distribution	Includes sale and/or distribution of amphetamine or methamphetamine.
1851	Barbiturates Possession and Use	Includes possession and use of barbiturates. Barbiturates are organic compounds that produce sedative and hypnotic effects (e.g., Nembutal, Luminal, Seconal, Pentothal).
1852	Barbiturates Distribution	Includes sale and/or distribution of barbiturates. Barbiturates are organic compounds that produce sedative and hypnotic effects (e.g., Nembutal, Luminal, Seconal, Pentothal).
1861	Heroin Possession and Use	Includes possession and use of heroin.
1862	Heroin Distribution	Includes sale and/or distribution of heroin.
1871	Cocaine/crack Possession and Use	Includes possession and use of cocaine or crack.
1872	Cocaine/crack Distribution	Includes sale and/or distribution of cocaine or crack.
1881	Prescription Drug Possession and Use	Includes unauthorized possession and use of medications that are available only with prescriptions from a doctor or dentist to a pharmacist.
1882	Prescription Drug Distribution	Includes unauthorized sale and/or distribution of medications that are available only with prescriptions from a doctor or dentist to a pharmacist.
1891	Inhalant Possession and Use	Includes possession and use of Inhalants.
1892	Inhalant Distribution	Includes sale and/or distribution of Inhalants.

Tobacco Board Violations

Code	Description	Definition
9001	Smoking	The use or possession by students of tobacco products that require lighting and smoking is prohibited inside school buildings, school buses, vans, or other vehicles that are owned by, leased by, or under the control of a school district; also tobacco use or possession on property owned by, leased by, or under the control of a school district. This code specifically includes cigarettes and cigar products.
9002	Chewing	The use or possession by students of tobacco products that don't involve smoking is prohibited in school buildings, school buses or buses, vans or other vehicles that are owned by, leased by, or under the control of a school district; tobacco use or possession on school property owned by, leased by, or under the control of a school district. This code specifically includes chewing tobacco.
9003	Tobacco - Other	The use or possession by students of tobacco products that don't involve smoking is prohibited in school buildings, school buses or buses, vans or other vehicles that are owned by, leased by or under the control of a school district; tobacco use or possession on school property owned by, leased by or under the control of a school district. This code specifically includes snuff, or any kind of smokeless tobacco.

Bullying or Harassment Law Violations

Code	Description	Definition
341	Misdemeanor Stalking	<p>(1) A person is guilty of stalking in the second degree when he intentionally:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Stalks another person; and (b) Makes an explicit or implicit threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sexual contact as defined in KRS 510.010; 2. Physical injury; or 3. Death <p><i>Stalking in the second degree is a Class A misdemeanor.</i></p>
350	Harassing Communications	<p>(1) A person is guilty of harassing communications when, with intent to intimidate, harass, annoy, or alarm another person, he or she:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicates with a person, anonymously or otherwise, by telephone, telegraph, mail, or any other form of written communication in a manner which causes annoyance or alarm and serves no purpose of legitimate communication; • Makes a telephone call, whether or not conversation ensues, with no purpose of legitimate communication; or • Communicates, while enrolled as a student in a school district, with or about another school student, anonymously or otherwise, by telephone, the Internet, telegraph, mail, or any other form of electronic or written communication in a manner which a reasonable person under the circumstances should know would cause the other student to suffer fear of physical harm, intimidation, humiliation, or embarrassment and which serves no purpose of legitimate communication. <p><i>Harassing communications is a Class B misdemeanor.</i></p>

Bullying or Harassment Board Violations

Code	Description	Definition
8001	Bullying	Physically or psychologically abusing another person by means of verbal or physical threats, intimidation, insults, or other aggressive behavior. This may include abuse based upon race, ethnicity, gender, religion or disability. These attacks, which substantially hinder another student's health, safety, welfare, the right to attend school or participate in school activities, constitute harassment and bullying.
8002	Harassment	Delivering disrespectful messages (verbal or gestural) to one or more people, which may include threats and intimidation, obscene gestures, pictures, or written notes. These messages may include negative comments based on race, religion, gender, age, and/or national origin and sustained or intense verbal attacks based on ethnic origin, disabilities, or other personal matters.
8003	Threatening Staff	Using verbal messages or physical actions toward a staff person or school representative that imply the threat of serious physical injury.
8004	Verbal Abuse	Using abusive and demeaning language: words that attack or injure an individual, words that cause one to believe an untrue statement, or words that speak falsely of an individual. This can include talking back, name calling, and/or creating socially rude interactions.
8006	Threatening another Student	Any statement, communication, conduct or gesture, including those in written form, directed toward another student that causes reasonable apprehension of physical harm to person or property.

